

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1974

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	47.70
Belgium	16.8	Luxembourg	13.10
Denmark	3.0	Netherlands	1.25
Eire	4.20	Nigeria	4.00
Finland	4.00	Norway	2.70
France	12.0	Portugal	1.20
Germany	12.0	Spain	1.20
Great Britain	16.0	S. Africa	1.25
Greece	4.00	Sweden	1.25
Iceland	4.00	Turkey	1.00
Iran	20.0	U.S. Military	10.00
Italy	20.0	Tunisia	1.00
Israel	1.70	Yugoslavia	1.00

Established 1837

ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Today temp. 22-24 (72-74). Tomorrow variable  
temp. 21-23 (70-74). Yesterday temp. 20-22  
21-23 (70-72). LONDON Variable temp. 22-24 (72-74). Yesterday  
temp. 23-25 (73-75). CHANNEL: Slight  
SW. Variable temp. 20-22 (70-72). NEW  
YORK: SHINY temp. 25-26 (75-76). Yesterday  
temp. 25-26 (75-76). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

o. 28,454

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Wreckage of boats blown up by Israelis in Tyre, Lebanon, one of three ports hit.

After Their Naval Raid on 3 Ports

## Israelis Are Alert on Lebanese Border

TEL AVIV, July 9 (AP).—Israel's forces on the border with Lebanon were on high alert today after a predawn artillery duel and a midnight Israeli naval attack on southern Lebanese ports, the military command said. Border residents reported hearing sporadic fire and booms from airplanes flying at supersonic speed, but a spokesman for the Israeli command declined comment on the reports, which were broadcast over the state radio.

Security forces stepped up patrols along an electrified, barbed-wire border fence while workers planted mines in the rocky hills along the nation's northern frontier, the radio said. Kibbutz workers returned to their fields as usual, but many were armed with submachine guns.

The Israeli opened artillery fire across the frontier after Arab gunners fired several Katyusha rockets at Kerem ben-Zimra—an Israeli settlement five miles south

of the border and inland from the Mediterranean coast.

A few hours earlier, a small fleet of Israeli gunboats had moved up the coast to southern Lebanon and shelled the harbors of Sidon, Tyre and Ras-el-Shak, sinking at least 30 fishing boats that the Israelis alleged might be used by terrorists.

Revenge for Nahariya:

The Israeli command said the naval attack was in revenge for the June 24 terrorist attack on the seacoast town of Nahariya, in which four Israelis were killed. The Israelis said the three terrorists killed in the attack had come from one of the southern Lebanese ports in a rubber dinghy and paddled ashore at Nahariya's beach.

An Israeli communiqué following the naval assault said that its "naval raiders" who "incited commandos used as frogmen made every effort to avoid harming Lebanese civilians." But it said, the raid served "as a warning against the use of these harbors as points of departure and support for the terrorists."

The Israeli frogmen dropped leaflets in Arabic into unoccupied fishing boats, warning Lebanese fishermen not to assist terrorists by offering boats and jetties as jumping-off points for attacks on Israel.

"We are warning you," the leaflets said. "You have the choice between peace and trouble."

Lebanon Seeks Aid

In Beirut, meanwhile, official sources said Israel's seaborne raid prompted a flurry of Lebanese contacts with several Arab capitals to speed up plans for bolstering Lebanon's defense. Defense Minister Nasri Maalouf told newsmen that Beirut was "conducting bilateral contacts with Arab governments" to implement the Arab Defense Council's resolution on military assistance to Lebanon.

"I hope these contacts and the implementation of the council's resolution will be completed in a month or two," said Mr. Maalouf.

"The solution for all problems is to set up a strong army equipped with effective weapons capable of repelling the [Israeli] enemy ... and we are serious about having such an army."

Mr. Maalouf said, however, that setting up anti-aircraft rocket defense systems in various areas of the country is not an easy job. "It cannot be done in days or weeks," he said.

The Arab Defense Council met in Cairo last week and adopted "secret resolutions" designed to help Lebanon improve its military defenses.

Beate Klarsfeld

agreement, signed in 1971, has since been botched up in the Bundestag.

Lischka, 65, was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment by a French court in 1950 for his role in the deportation of approximately 100,000 French Jews to Nazi death camps.

The West German constitution prevents Lischka's extradition to France, and war criminals found guilty by a court from one of the three World War II Western Allies—Britain, the United States and France—cannot be tried in West German courts for the same crimes. The pending Bonn-Paris agreement would eliminate this provision in respect to France.

When the verdict was announced today, French spectators (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Pledges Loyalty to Emperor

## Ethiopian Military Outlines Reform Plan

ADDIS ABABA, July 9 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian armed forces today unveiled their plans for radical reform while stressing their continued loyalty to Emperor Haile Selassie.

A 12-point statement issued in the name of the armed forces coordinating committee that has controlled the situation since the military intervention 11 days ago said the committee would remove any obstacle to the smooth functioning of Premier Endalkachew Tekonnen's cabinet.

But the statement added that the armed forces believed they could achieve lasting change in a 3,000-year-old kingdom without bloodshed.

The committee said Ethiopia must now be divided along racial, religious and class lines, but that it would do all in its power to create a spirit of unity, equality and brotherhood.

After the warning one of the

10—Dejazmach Kifle Dadi, a member of the Emperor's crown council, gave himself up.

A police major, not on the wanted list, also gave himself up, bringing to 65 the number of prominent people now being held by the military.

The armed forces statement pledged that priority would be given to a revised constitution and better labor laws, and that provincial administration would also be modernized.

Warning Brings Surrender

The armed forces statement followed a broadcast warning a short time before that 10 leading figures still on the run faced a terrible fate if they did not surrender by Friday, when a manhunt would be launched and all their property confiscated.

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## Italian Unions Start Strikes On Tax Plan

### 4-Hour Walkouts In Series of Protests

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 9 (UPI)—Italy's powerful labor front began a series of four-hour strikes today to protest against the new taxes decreed by the government in an austerity effort aimed at staving off national bankruptcy.

The three major trade union groups acting jointly called on workers in northwestern Italy, Tuscany and Sicily to demonstrate against the way the government is tackling the financial crisis.

In the next few days, similar strikes and protest rallies will be organized by the labor coalition in all other regions of the country.

The trade union movement rejects many features of the government's austerity program, announced on Saturday, on the ground that it is based almost exclusively on indirect taxation, like higher sales taxes for meat and other consumer goods and increased rates for gasoline and electricity. It says these levies hit the working class relatively much harder than they do affluent persons.

#### Proportionate Share

In strike meetings today labor spokesmen reiterated earlier statements to the effect that the wage-earners realized the need for sacrifices, but insisted that rich Italians bear their proportionate share.

Militant sectors in the labor front—especially the metal workers and building trades unions—keep pressing for a nationwide general strike to demonstrate against the government's austerity package.

However, a more moderate line so far has prevailed in the trade-union movement. Its advocates are telling the rank and file that a long-range strategy of scattered work stoppages and other protests is preferable to keep pressure on the government and induce it to change its social and economic policies.

The cabinet today completed procedures to have the eight decrees in the austerity package speedily ratified by Parliament. The measures are meant to raise about \$5 billion in revenue during the next 12 months.

#### Romanian Defects

MODENA, Italy, July 9 (UPI)—A Romanian musician who came to Italy with a Romanian symphony orchestra has asked for political asylum, the police said yesterday. He was identified as Gheroghe Pantel, 49, of Minusul.



SALUTE—West German border guard presenting arms as French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived at the presidency in Bonn for talks with Walter Scheel.

## U.K. Labor Party Loses MP And Its 12% Margin in Polls

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters)—Britain's minority Labor government suffered two blows today—former Navy Minister Christopher Mayhew resigned from the party and an opinion poll indicated that Labor's lead in voter popularity has melted away.

Mr. Mayhew, 59, a strong supporter of the Arab cause and the European Economic Community, announced that he is joining the Liberal party. He has been a member of Parliament 23 years.

He called for a political realignment leading to an all-party coalition government in Britain—"a revolt of the center against the extremes"—and accused Labor of being "too vulnerable to the extreme left and too dependent on the unions."

He said that he was not convinced that a clear Labor majority at the next election—ballotting expected in the autumn—would be in the country's best interests.

He said he would give up his south London seat of Woolwich East eventually and would seek a new one as a Liberal candidate.

He was navy minister in 1966 but resigned when a previous Labor government decided against building an aircraft carrier to pursue an "east of Suez" policy.

Labor party officials shrugged off Mr. Mayhew's defection, calling him a right-winger. His departure cuts Labor's effective margin over the Conservatives in the House of Commons to two seats and increases the Liberal party strength to 15 in the 635-seat house. The Liberals have been urging a government of national unity to pull Britain out of its economic crisis.

The Labor party continues to reject any coalition, but the public opinion poll published today—the first in some weeks—seemed certain to revive speculation about coalition possibilities.

According to the poll, Labor has lost a 12 per cent lead it enjoyed in June.

The poll said that each of the two now has 37 per cent support, the first time they have been evenly rated since the Feb. 28 election. The Liberals have increased their backing from 16 to 22 percent.

All other polls since the election had shown Labor with a big lead.

A voting pattern similar to the poll would deny either main party a governing majority. The prospect of another stalemate might lead to the postponement of an election, despite recent signs from Labor ministers that one is virtually inevitable after the summer vacation.

They also expressed hope that the recently launched dialogue between the EEC and the Arab world—designed to safeguard Western Europe's oil supplies—will soon move into a concrete phase leading to "practical results."

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## EEC Goals Set By Schmidt And Giscard

### Economic Issues Put Before Political Unity

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 9 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed today that the European Economic Community should put its first emphasis in the months ahead on resolving the myriad economic difficulties besetting the Common Market.

Both leaders reaffirmed their commitments to such long-range goals of the nine-nation community as the achieving of political unity by 1980.

But they also made it clear that the successful pursuit of such ends requires resolution of the more immediate problems that have plunged the community into disarray in recent months.

These include the financial crisis in Italy, the demand by Britain for renegotiation of its terms of entry into the community, the uncertainties of the energy squeeze and the mounting inflation throughout Western Europe.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing held their two days of talks here as part of the twice-yearly consultations called for under the 1955 French-German treaty of reconciliation. It was their second exchange of visits since they assumed the leadership of their respective governments in May.

The two have been close personal friends since their prior service as finance ministers in the Bonn and Paris regimes. Although they gave no really concrete indication of what joint initiatives they may be planning to take in European affairs, the visit was marked by an unmistakable aura of cordiality and lack of tension.

This was in marked contrast to some of the visits exchanged by their two predecessors, former German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the late French President Georges Pompidou.

Despite a patina of friendliness, Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou, especially during the last two years, had been unable to conceal frequent sharp differences between their governments.

Among the Schmidt-Giscard decisions made public today was a determination to coordinate more closely the anti-inflation measures of their two governments.

Mr. Stanfield, a former premier of Nova Scotia, easily retained his own seat but was unable to bring about the defeat of a maverick Tory against whom he had waged a special campaign.

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They also expressed hope that the recently launched dialogue between the EEC and the Arab world—designed to safeguard Western Europe's oil supplies—will soon move into a concrete phase leading to "practical results."



GIFT—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere handing over a check for \$119,500 to smiling Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), at a rally yesterday in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Nyerere said the money, donated by Tanzanians, would be used to help Frelimo win Mozambique's independence from Portuguese rule.

### With 16-Vote Majority in Commons

## Trudeau, Liberals Win Control in Canada

(Continued from Page 1)  
victory was the apparently positive voter response to Mr. Trudeau's efforts to turn himself into an old-fashioned rough-and-tumble campaigner, in a style quite different from the lofty, intellectual approach he took in his 1968 and 1972 campaigns.

His descent into what he called the "bear pit" cost him the support of many intellectuals, but the general electorate apparently approved it heartily.

#### Tory Strategy

Also aiding the Liberals were the poor strategy and ineffectual image of the Stanfield campaign, although the Tory leader had seemed to regain the offensive in the last few days.

The Liberal trend even cut into the traditional Conservative hold on the four Atlantic Maritime provinces, taking four seats previously held by the Tories.

Mr. Stanfield, a former premier of Nova Scotia, easily retained his own seat but was unable to bring about the defeat of a maverick Tory against whom he had waged a special campaign.

Commenting on the Stanfield victory, the Tories said that if the proposed cuts were carried out, they will lead to a defense contribution far less than should reasonably be expected from a country with the resources of the Netherlands.

It noted that Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredeling had given assurances that plans for reducing the "ready strength" of the army would be suspended until the conclusion of the East-West force reduction negotiations in Vienna.

In a passage intended to soften the impact of its criticism, the committee said that if the cuts were carried out, they will lead to a defense contribution far less than should reasonably be expected from a country with the resources of the Netherlands.

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Under the complex system in which part of the candidates were elected from the nation at large and the others chosen by prefecture, the Liberal Democrats got only 39.5 per cent of the 21 million ballots cast for the local districts.

## Tokyo Policy, Cabinet Seen Not Changing

### Despite Vote Setback For Tanaka's Party

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, July 9 (NYT)—The ruling Liberal Democratic party's setback in Sunday's elections for the upper house of parliament continues a decade-long trend in which the conservatives have steadily lost popularity but have retained control of the government.

Leaders of the party said today that the mixed outcome probably would not result in any immediate changes in personnel or policy in Premier Kakuei Tanaka's cabinet. But Mr. Tanaka's chances to win re-election next year for another three-year term as party president, and thus as prime minister, appeared to have been jeopardized.

And in broader terms, the upper house results cast doubt on how long the Liberal Democrats can continue their quarter-century of dominance over both houses of the Diet (parliament). Elections for the lower house, where the real legislative power resides, are considered likely early next year.

Nearly complete returns showed that the Liberal Democrats emerged with 62 seats, or eight less than they had before the election. Sixty-three seats were required for the Liberal Democrats to hold a majority in the chamber. About half of the seats in the 262-member upper house were up for election.

#### Without Endorsement

However, the figures are somewhat misleading, because two of the eight successful independent candidates were Liberal Democrats who ran without party endorsement and another is closely allied with the conservatives.

Added to the 64 seats the Liberal Democratic party already held in the other half of the upper house, the election gave the conservatives a slim majority of six, including the unendorsed pair and the party ally.

The LDP's percentage of the popular vote was even more disheartening for Mr. Tanaka, who had staked his prestige on the elections by intensive campaigning.

Under the complex system in which part of the candidates were elected from the nation at large and the others chosen by prefecture, the Liberal Democrats got only 39.5 per cent of the 21 million ballots cast for the local districts.

#### Points Lost

It was a drop of 4.1/2 percentage points from the 44 per cent they scored in the previous upper house elections, in 1971. It also contrasted badly with the 46.8 per cent they won in the last lower house elections, in 1972.

The conservatives' popular vote has been dropping since 1960, but seldom by more than a point or 2 at a time.

The LDP did manage to poll 44.3 per cent of the ballots in the separate races from the nation at large. But specialists tended to discount those figures since the national candidates were largely well-known personalities, such as movie stars, labor union leaders and writers, who were selected on an individual rather than a party basis.

#### Popular Vote

Among the opposition parties, surprisingly, only the Komitee, or clean government party that is the political wing of the militant Soka Gakkai Buddhist sect, and the independents improved their percentage of the popular vote.

The major issues in the election, which set a post-war record for voter turnout, were Japan's annual 25 per cent inflation rate, the highest in the industrialized world, and charges that the LDP used the nation's major corporations to raise millions of dollars in campaign funds and to force employees to vote for the conservatives.

The conservatives countered by appealing to voters to "defend free society" against the danger of "Communist dictatorship."

#### 3 EEC Officials Admit Problems, Call for Progress

STRASBOURG, July 9 (Reuters)—The presidents of all three Common Market institutions appealed today to the community for efforts to achieve progress.

The three—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, current president of the Council of Ministers; Francois-Xavier Ortoli, head of the EEC Commission, and Cornelis Berkhout, the European Parliament chairman—were the first speakers in a special two-day parliamentary debate on the state of the community.

While all three agreed that there were formidable obstacles facing the community, they also said there were signs that the community was again on the move.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said the steel price increase for oil and raw materials had put severe pressure on the economies of the nine members, pressures that could be reduced only by working together.

Mr. Ortoli said the EEC was functioning better than it had for months ago.

Mr. Berkhout said 1974 should be a year for Europe to catch up after the stagnation of the last 12 months.

## Aides Resign In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)  
ed on orders from Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the military chief of staff.

Gen. Costa Gomes issued a communique before the demonstration, urging people not to attend. The communique also indicated discipline problems within the armed forces by warning against "incitement and insubordination in quarters."

Earlier, Gen. Costa Gomes denied reports of troop movements yesterday. "There has been no movement of troops in or around Lisbon," he told newsmen.

But he confirmed that there was a partial "state of prevention," confining some troops to barracks. This was a routine measure, he said.

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## Ex-Warden Sees Prisons Beyond Control in U.S.

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., July 9 (UPI)—Prison violence is escalating at such a rapid pace that penitentiaries will be unmanageable in 10 years, according to the retired warden of San Quentin Prison.

Louis Nelson, who last month ended a long career in which he has risen from guard to chief of the state's toughest prison, blamed lawyers and judges for much of the trouble. "Some of their decisions border on lunacy," he said in a recent interview.

For example, Mr. Nelson recalled, a judge once ordered him to make two books available to a convicted burglar. One described how to make a bomb and the other how to pick locks.

During the first six months of this year, there were 28 stabbings, four fatal, at the 122-year-old prison here. Many of the violent incidents resulted from gang warfare and disputes over narcotics. Several times gen. al lockups were ordered to stop the strike.

"Pr

claims Prior Knowledge

## Chapman Stands on Denial of Role in Ellsberg Break-In

ASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—Former presidential adviser Mr. Ehrlichman said today that, away of government evidence it means, meetings and telephone calls in no way conflict with his denial of prior knowledge of the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former district attorney.

In my intensive cross-examination that included verbal bouts with William Merrill, an associate of Watergate prosecutor Mr. Ehrlichman insisted that he had planned a covert investigation of Mr. Ellsberg did not have any illegal activity.

Mr. Merrill reviewed a memo from Mr. Ehrlichman's contacts with David Young, and asked him, co-director of the White House investigative unit known as the "plumbers," concerning a project seeking a psychiatric profile of Mr. Ellsberg and his revelation of the secret Nixon papers.

Mr. Ehrlichman repeatedly denied having any recollection of making a telephone call on July 1971, asking Robert Cushman, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to provide for White House "plumber" Edward Hunt Jr., who later got a camera, false identification and voice changer from the CIA.

**CIA Complaint**

When Mr. Cushman telephoned Mr. Ehrlichman on Aug. 27, 1971, complain that Hunt was going far with his requests, he still i suspect that the project vered anything illegal, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

The nature of the [Hunt] retests were so bizarre, excessive and out of the ordinary, they didn't match up with what I thought he was supposed to be doing," Mr. Ehrlichman said.

Mr. Ehrlichman was testifying the second day in his trial on charges of conspiring to organize a break-in in September 1971, and of later lying three times to investigators about it. Three others are also on trial in the conspiracy counts.

## LaRue Is Unable to Confirm Timing of Hush-Money Call

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—Frederick LaRue, summoned yesterday before the House Judiciary Committee at the request of the White House, reluctantly failed to refute an important element in the charges that President Nixon approved toleration of the payment of hush money to a convicted Watergate burglar.

Republican and Democratic members of the committee said at LaRue, who was an official the President's 1972 re-election committee, could not recall with precision when on March 21, 1972, he discussed the payment of \$5,000 to Howard Hunt Jr.

The conversation at issue was between LaRue and John Dean, the former White House counsel.

**Put in the Morning**

James St. Clair, the President's top Watergate defense counsel, told the committee last week that he had advised LaRue of demands by Hunt for money on a morning of March 21—he'd a meeting at which the agent spoke of meeting the demands "to keep the cap on a bottle."

But LaRue told reporters after more than four hours of testimony by committee lawyers and members and Mr. St. Clair,

## High Court Asked to Bar Sirica in Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

in the hearing to the secret part of the record that the court has before it.

Mr. Jaworski, arguing that a Watergate grand jury had the authority to name the President as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up, said the question is important because it does relate to the relevance of the proof that we are seeking.

"And this gets into, of course, a discussion of matters that are sealed and which I cannot discuss with the court," Mr. Jaworski said.

"I understand," said Justice Potter Stewart.

### Sealed Material

The sealed material includes arguments presented before Judge Sirica on the President's motion to quash the subpoena for the tapes and documents.

Eight justices heard the arguments and will decide the case.

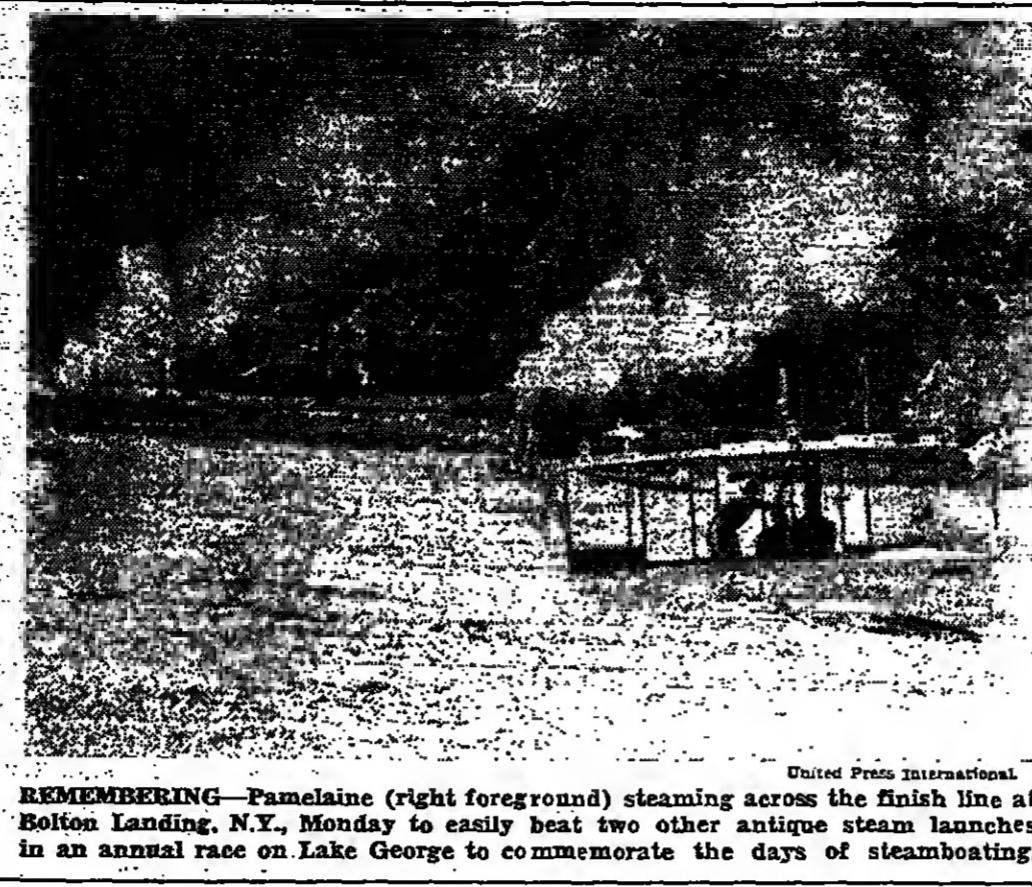
Justice William Rehnquist disclaimed himself because he is a former assistant to Mr. Mitchell.

### Red-Led Union

### In Europe Group

BRUSSELS, July 9 (Reuters)—The European Trade Unions Congress today admitted Italy's largest trade union, which became its first Communist-led affiliate.

Informed sources said the ETUC Executive Committee voted 21 to 7, to admit the Italian General Confederation of Labor, which represents about 2.8 million workers. The main opposition came from unions in West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg.



REMEMBERING—Pamela (right foreground) steaming across the finish line at Bolton Landing, N.Y., Monday to easily beat two other antique steam launches in an annual race on Lake George to commemorate the days of steamboating.

## After Signing Accord in Madrid

### Kissinger Takes Off for U.S. and Watergate

By Murray Marder

MADRID, July 9 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger headed back to Washington today and was swept directly into the maelstrom of Watergate.

As Mr. Kissinger went through the final ceremonial here of his tour of West European capitals, he did his best to appear unaffected by Judge Gerhard Geisel's order for his appearance in U.S. District Court tomorrow morning.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's effort to display diplomatic impassivity, however, it was impossible for him to disguise his chagrin over the news he received this morning in London that he must appear as a defense witness in the White House "plumbers" trial.

Judge Geisel's decision inescapably underscored exactly what the Nixon administration, and Mr. Kissinger personally, were most anxious to dispel: any link between the Watergate-impeachment turmoil and the administration's conduct of its foreign policy.

Before leaving London early this morning, Mr. Kissinger was asked at Heathrow Airport what he intended to do about the order to appear as a witness in the trial of John Ehrlichman.

"To the best of my recollection it was the morning," LaRue said, "but it could have happened some other time."

Committee members also reported that LaRue was uncertain whether he had talked about the money demands with former Attorney General John Mitchell in the morning or the afternoon of March 21—in the latter case, after Mr. Nixon was aware of the demands.

**The Central Issue**

The central issue in terms of the impeachment inquiry appeared to be whether the President had directed or acquiesced knowingly in the payment to Hunt.

Mr. St. Clair reportedly had sought to demonstrate through the testimony of LaRue, and that of four other persons whom he urged the committee to call as witnesses, that there was no direct connection between the President's March 21 discussion of the hush money demands with Dean and the dispatch of \$75,000 to Hunt later the same day.

Rep. Robert McClory of Illinois, the committee's second-ranking Republican, said that LaRue's testimony had neither helped nor harmed the President's defense.

**Atlanta Police Get Order to Cover Up**

ATLANTA, July 9 (AP)—Police Chief John Imman has ordered that officers arresting nude persons must obtain clothing for them before taking them to jail.

"If no clothing is available," Chief Imman wrote in the department's daily bulletin, "the arresting officer will call the rescue unit to the scene for the purpose of obtaining a disposable blanket to cover the person before transporting the arrested person to jail or to the hospital."

**Not a Marital Affair**

WARSAW, July 9 (Reuters)—Under new regulations aimed at improving road safety in Poland, husbands may no longer force their wives to drive.

## During Nixon's Talks in Moscow

### 3 Disagreements Said to Block Missile Curb

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).

President Nixon proposed in Moscow last week that both the United States and the Soviet Union limit the number of their missiles with multiple nuclear warheads and then phase out some of their land-based missiles with single warheads, according to government sources.

The proposal became the center of discussion at the summit meeting, the sources said, but the talks foundered when the two sides found themselves unable to agree on several points.

The areas of disagreement, the sources said, included the questions of how many missiles with multiple warheads should be allowed, what kinds of missiles could be readily fitted with such warheads and how many of the older land-based missiles should then be phased out.

#### Real Parity? A Goal

In Moscow, Soviet sources said that the Kremlin rejected the proposal because it wanted "real parity" with the United States in strategic arms. Agreement was not reached, the sources said, because of a deadlock primarily over the number of missiles on which the Soviet Union would be permitted to install multiple warheads.

By the end of 1976, the United States experts to have placed multiple warheads on most of its missile force, for a total of about 7,000 separately targetable warheads. Moscow is expected to begin its deployment late in 1976 or in 1977.

By 1980, at official projections, the United States could have 10,000 missile warheads compared with 5,000 to 7,000 for the Soviet Union.

What troubled many U.S. officials, particularly those in the military, was the development of

heavy Soviet land-based missiles. The lifting power of these missiles was estimated to be so great as to permit Moscow to deploy as many as 15,000 to 17,000 separately targetable warheads by the early 1980s.

#### Soviet Threat Cited

Deployments at these levels, many officials contended, would allow Moscow to pose a real threat to 90 per cent of the U.S. land-based missiles.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger therefore proposed to the Russians that both sides phase out their land-based missiles because of their vulnerability to a first strike and move toward greater reliance on submarine-launched missiles.

Moscow rejected this proposal that would have maintained the Soviet lead in the number of missiles allowed parity in multiple warheads, prohibited U.S. deployment of the Trident—a long-range submarine-based missile system—and the B-1 bomber. It also would have counted U.S. nuclear forces in and around Western Europe as part of the U.S. total.

Moscow then countered with a proposal that would have maintained the Soviet lead in the number of missiles allowed parity in multiple warheads, prohibited U.S. deployment of the Trident—a long-range submarine-based missile system—and the B-1 bomber. It also would have counted U.S. nuclear forces in and around Western Europe as part of the U.S. total.

Washington rejected this proposal and gradually negotiations came to focus on a short extension of the 1972 interim accord coupled with a new agreement to limit numbers of multiple warheads on both sides.

## U.S. Drops Count Against Reinecke

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).

One of the three perjury counts against California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke was dismissed today by U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker at the government's request.

Mr. Reinecke is scheduled to go on trial on the other counts next Monday.

The government had alleged that Mr. Reinecke lied in hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee when he said he first discussed the possibility of bringing the 1972 Republican National Convention to San Diego in April, 1972.

#### Focus Was Narrow

Some U.S. officials said the focus of the Moscow talks was narrow because the Soviet leaders no longer expressed an interest in limiting other aspects of the arms race. Like the U.S. leadership, the officials said, the Russians have come to see the key to the future nuclear arms balance in an agreement on limiting multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles, or MRVs.

The most immediate obstacles that the Nixon administration faces in foreign policy, senior officials concede, are on the domestic front.

#### 2 Good Ways Not To Meet Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters).

—Vietnam war veterans seeking an audience with President Nixon today occupied a White House toilet and hijacked an elevator in the Washington Monument. They did not meet the President.

Initially, there were fears that a sniper had fired on the men in the toilet. The Secret Service said yesterday that had eliminated this possibility and considered the case closed. Investigation turned up no evidence of a bullet—or even a rock—inside the car.

A White House spokesman said no charges would be brought against the five men and a woman who locked themselves in the toilet. But five other veterans were arrested and charged with unlawful entry after they took over the elevator in the 555-foot Washington Monument and held it for more than an hour after forcing tourists and an attendant off at the top.

Veterans have been lobbying in Washington for more than a week for increased benefits, better medical care and more education grants.

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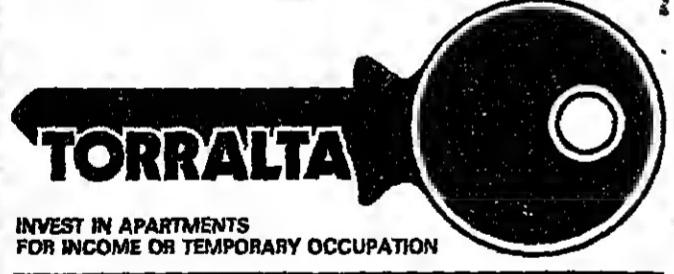
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### 9 Astronauts Hail Training By Russians

Linkup Cosmonauts Also Happy With Pace

ZVEZDNY GORODOK, U.S.S.R., July 9 (UPI).—Nine American astronauts today completed three weeks of training with a Soviet team for next summer's scheduled Apollo-Soyuz linkup in space and both sides said they were pleased with the progress.

"The Soviets have made some wonderful training devices," said Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, a veteran of the Apollo-10 mission around the moon and the commander of the U.S. crew. "We're working on all the devices well be using in flight. I'm certain we'll have a very successful joint mission."

He and the eight other American astronauts, including the two other members of the prime crew—Donald Slayton and Vance Brand—have been working intensively here with the Russians on technical preparations for the flight and on language skills. In the last few days, according to Gen. Stafford, the Americans have been speaking Russian in classroom sessions and the Russians have used English.

All Documents Bilingual

All flight documents will be bilingual, but both sides say that they will be able to handle any problem in the others' language. The prime crews are now receiving 20 hours a week of language instruction.

One problem that may never be resolved is the difference in national palates. The Russians, for example, do not think much of American bread; the Americans, who have been sampling Soviet space food, decided strongly against what one called "pickled lamb."

Otherwise there are no complaints from the Americans or from the Soviet prime crew, Valery Kubasov and Alexei Leonov.

"Astronauts and cosmonauts seemed to be satisfied with the results so far," said Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, a former cosmonaut who is chief of training at this space center 25 miles northeast of Moscow.

The next joint training session will be held in Houston in September.

The agreement for a joint space mission in July, 1975, was reached in principle at the 1972 summit meeting between President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev. But after a series of Soviet space setbacks—including an explosion in April, 1973, aboard an orbiting Salyut space station—the Apollo-Soyuz flight plan appeared to be in trouble.

In the last year, however, the Russians have sent up two successful manned Soyuz missions and last Friday docked a Soyuz with Salyut-3. The two cosmonauts aboard are reported to be doing well and, according to Gen. Shatalov, they may remain in the space station for 10 more days.

Mr. Slayton, who was head of U.S. astronaut training until doctors permitted him to return to the active ranks, said today that he has "no qualms at all" about flying on the Soyuz and no reservations about "what the Soviets have done" in space.

He said that the Soviet spacecraft is on the whole less sophisticated than the American one because it was designed for earth orbits whereas the Apollo was designed to go to the moon.

The mission plans, as outlined by the astronauts and cosmonauts today, call for the two Russians to be launched from Baikonur, the Soviet launching site, on July 15 and the three Americans to be launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida about eight hours later.

A rendezvous the next day is to be followed by the first transfer from one spacecraft to another, a "ceremonial visit" by Gen. Stafford and Mr. Slayton to the Soyuz.

On the third day, there will be three transfers to carry out three joint experiments. Two other experiments will be conducted jointly outside the spacecraft.

On the fourth day, the two spacecraft will disconnect and the next day the Soyuz will come down. The Americans will remain in orbit for nine days.

I prefer my home to a jail," Mr. Rubin replied.

"Please," the security man said with a smile. "do this for me."

"I have no intention of going voluntarily," Mr. Rubin said.

"You will have to take me."

An hour later the security man returned with a police sergeant. Mr. Rubin went quietly. The three men and another plain-clothesman walked to a nearby police station. Mr. Rubin was

arrested for the second impact they said.

The four crew members and four passengers had been returning from the U.S. Navy airport at Capodichino to the U.S. air base at Rota, Spain. There was no immediate identification of the victims.

A witness said the plane climbed

to about 2,000 feet, suddenly

dipped to its left and fell to

earth. It bounced twice and ex-

plosion on the ground and kill-

ing the eight persons on board,

police said.

The four crew members and

four passengers had been return-

ing from the U.S. Navy airport

at Capodichino to the U.S. air

base at Rota, Spain. There was

no immediate identification of

the victims.

The American Chemical Society

conferred its Fisher Award in analytical chemistry on Dr. Craig in 1965. He also received the 1963 Albert Leakey Basic Medical Research Award.

A native of Palmyra, Iowa, he received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Iowa State University, he studied for two years at Johns Hopkins University. He joined the Rockefeller University faculty in 1953 and has been there since then.

Emery Morris

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 9 (AP)—Dr. Emery Morris, 61, board chairman and retired pres-

ident of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, died Saturday. He died

Dr. Morris had been the president

of the foundation for 27 years. He

joined the cereal company in 1932

Duster" Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI)

John Walter (Duster) Mills, 7

whose pitching helped the Clew

land Indians win the 1920 World

Series, died Friday in Fort Riley

Veterans Hospital.

Mr. Mills had been under

treatment for Parkinson's disease

for more than a year. Until re-

cently he had been in good health

and was able to play golf and

travel.

At today's meeting, the insti-

tute's director circulated a char-

acter reference which said that

Mr. Turchin's support of Mr.

Sakharov in an open letter last

September had been unanimously

condemned by his fellow workers

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## Moroccan Bid For Sahara Is Renewed

Hassan Urges Spain Give Up Its Colony

RABAT, Morocco, July 9 (UPI)—King Hassan II said last night that Morocco will devote the year 1975 to the liberation of Spanish Sahara, southwest of Morocco.

The King, in a speech on Youth's Day, brought to a climax a recent diplomatic and press campaign devoted to the removal of Spanish control from Spanish Sahara, a colony that Morocco has demanded repeatedly for several years.

"This year will be a year of mobilizing, both inside the kingdom of Morocco and outside, to liberate the still occupied Moroccan territories," the King said in his speech broadcast throughout the kingdom.

Moroccan leaders yesterday summoned all ambassadors to inform them of Morocco's disapproval of Spain's plan to grant internal autonomy to the populations of the two districts of Spanish Sahara.

The King in his speech said Morocco was endangered by "the creation of a puppet state" which he said would be a "permanent menace to the Moroccan people."

### Appeal to Inhabitants

The King appealed to the 425 inhabitants of the area to be on guard against the consequences of the policy planned by Spain for the region.

King Hassan did not indicate whether Morocco would use diplomatic or military means to try and end Spanish rule. He said Morocco had made several approaches to Madrid "to find a peaceful solution to the problem, all in vain," but he expressed the hope of solving the problem "by dialogue."

The King said Arab, Moslem and African countries supported Morocco's position "and the future will permit us to judge our friends and our enemies."

The territory of Spanish West Africa was divided into Ifni and Spanish Sahara in January, 1958. In 1969, Ifni was returned to Morocco by Spain.

Spain continued to rule the 102,000-square-mile Spanish Sahara, on the northwest coast of Africa, consisting of two districts: Sekia el-Hamma and Rio de Oro, which is rich in phosphate deposits.

Moroccan Premier Ahmed Ben Bella yesterday summoned ambassadors from the UN Security Council's member states to discuss Morocco's Sahara claims.

Fifty-five other ambassadors were called to confer with Had Mohammed Balmiki, the temporary foreign minister, government officials said.

### Chess Tourney Excludes Czech

SOLINGEN, West Germany, July 9 (AP)—Exiled Czech grand master Ludek Pachman was dropped yesterday from the Solingen international chess tournament following a boycott threat by ex-world titlist Borislav Spassky, the organizers reported.

Spassky, a Russian grand master, and East German grand master Wolfgang Uhlmann told organizers they had been ordered by their national federations to quit the tournament if Pachman were allowed in.

A supporter of deposed Czech political reformer Alexander Dubcek, he was allowed to emigrate to West Germany in 1972.



**RECORD CLAIMED**—Lars Giertz of Houston holding his "Skyhook-8," a diesel-powered, radio-controlled model plane that remained airborne for 14 hours and 29 minutes Sunday night and Monday morning, claimed as an endurance mark for model airplanes.

### Mexicans Await X-Rays to Find If Body Is Missing U.S. Consul's

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, July 9 (AP)—Mexican authorities are awaiting dental and bone X-rays from the United States to determine if a skeleton found near here is that of an American diplomat.

John Patterson, missing more than three months.

The doctor in charge of identifying the remains, Laureano Sivry, said there was a slight bone fracture of the right foot.

Bone X-rays from Mr. Patterson's doctor in the United States were expected tomorrow, along with dental X-rays from Philadelphia, his home town.

Dr. Sivry said that preliminary tests of the remains indicate that the person died about three months ago. The skull was crushed.

A gold ring found on the skeleton bore the initials JLP and AML. A U.S. Embassy source said Mrs. Patterson reported she "knew" the ring. Mrs. Patterson's maiden name was Andra M. Latoue. Mr. Patterson's middle initial is "S," according to U.S.

### Jordan Is Said To Be Planning Name Change

KUWAIT, July 9 (AP)—Jordan is preparing to change its name from the Hashimite Kingdom to the United Arab Kingdom, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watani reported today.

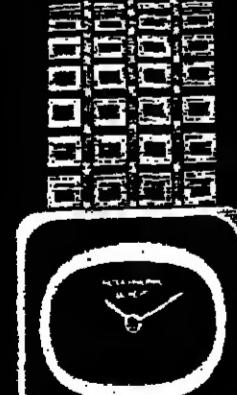
The paper, quoted reliable sources as saying, that the Jordanian Embassy in Kuwait had received instructions to prepare for a change of Jordanian passports to carry the kingdom's new name.

If correct, the report would indicate that King Hussein has decided to go ahead with a plan he proposed 15 months ago to make the Israeli-occupied West Bank area of Jordan an autonomous state federated with the rest of Jordan.

Official sources in Amman denied the report, but declined comment on whether Jordan is contemplating such a move.

Podgorny in Somalia MOGADISHU, Somalia, July 9 (Reuters)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny today began talks here with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

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### As His Troops Retake Oudong

## Lon Nol Asks Rebels to Talk 'Without Prior Conditions'

PHNOM PENH, July 9 (AP)—The Cambodian government today invited the insurgents to negotiate "without prior conditions to find a solution to the present conflict."

Such negotiations, the government said, would be held "at a place and time agreeable to the two parties."

The peace bid was made as government troops recaptured the 17th-century royal capital, Oudong, encountering only scattered resistance from withdrawing insurgent troops.

The town, almost totally destroyed, had been the target of a two-month government drive North of Phnom Penh along Highway 5.

The appeal for peace, political sources say, was made without any prior contacts with or commitment from the Khmer Rouge.

It was issued by President Lon Nol at a meeting of military, political and religious leaders at his Phnom Penh residence.

The President said it is his hope the proposed dialogue with the rebels would lead to a ceasefire, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country, unity and national reconciliation.

"All questions which divide the Khmers are subject to discussion," President Lon Nol told 100 assembled leaders.

Diplomatic and political figures were doubtful that the Khmer Rouge would accept the proposal for unconditional talks. A prominent Western diplomat said: "It is aimed more at putting the other side on the diplomatic defensive."

But another diplomat was more optimistic. "This could be a watershed statement," he said.

"There are 'pegs' in peace negotiations, and this is the first peg."

In his ten-minute speech, the Cambodian President said the insurgents' goal remains to win

a military victory," because "there remains no possibility for them to win in the political domain, because they have so deeply alienated themselves from the Khmer people in the regions they occupy."

As other Cambodian political figures and some diplomats have done in recent days, President Lon Nol said Khmer Rouge failures to achieve any major success in their dry-season offensive have led to a stalemate on the battlefield.

"Our troops have taken the initiative on several fronts, and they have made major progress," the President said in reference to a 5,000-man push north of Phnom Penh to the last mouth.

"We can state that everywhere else our forces are continuing the march with success."

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, heavy fighting erupted in the central lowlands, and government forces and 85 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed, the Saigon military command said.

A communist-led Communist-led forces shelled and assaulted a government infantry battalion, numbering about 400 men, west of Buon Ho, a town 120 miles northeast of Saigon.

The attack was repulsed by government forces with the help of artillery, the command said. It listed government casualties as 12 infantrymen killed and 32 missing.

HANOI TROOPS IN LAOS

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 9 (Reuters)—Premier Souvanna Phouma disclosed today that he was holding discussions with North Vietnamese about the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from Laos, Radio Vientiane reported.

The report coincided with police action to stop crowds of demonstrators from entering the National Assembly to sign a petition calling for withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces.

### U.S. Poll Finds UN Rating Up, Despite Doubts

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—

Politician Louis Harris says a recent survey shows 76 per cent of those Americans polled think the United Nations is "worthwhile," but by a narrow 47-46 margin they gave the United Nations negative marks on "working for peace."

Mr. Harris said the survey, of 1,500 households across the United States, showed that backing for the UN has risen from a low point in 1970, when a 36 per cent majority gave an overall negative rating.

The new poll showed rejection by 39-18 per cent of Israel's charge that the UN is pro-Arab, and by 57-20 per cent of the charge by some UN opponents that the United Nations generally works against the interests of the United States."

### Mujib Announces Cabinet Changes In Bangladesh

DACCA, July 9 (Reuters)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman last night announced a reshuffled cabinet following the resignation of six members and three ministers of state Sunday.

No reasons were given for the resignations but observers had said that the prime minister planned to give himself more powers to act against so-called anti-social activities and secret killings that have shaken the country.

In his announcement last night said he would hold only the portfolios of cabinet division, defense, planning, shipping on inland waterways, airways, information and broadcasting and jute.

These were virtually the same posts he previously held.

### Ending Ban Imposed in 1971

## Bhutto Asserts U.S. Is Obliged To Give Pakistan Arms Aid

By James F. Clarity

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 9 (NYT)—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said yesterday that the United States has an obligation to resume the shipment of arms to Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto made it clear that he was accelerating his efforts to rearm this country with U.S. help. He said in an interview here that Pakistan was the only U.S. ally that was being denied arms.

"We are entitled to arms, he said. "There is a legal obligation. Otherwise the United States should renounce" the arms agreements it has signed with Pakistan.

Arms ended in 1971.

After Mr. Bhutto's visit last September to Washington, the White House said that President Nixon had decided not to relax an arms ban imposed during the India-Pakistan war in 1971.

The Prime Minister said yesterday that he was "not disgruntled, not in a state of panic" about Washington's policy.

Mr. Bhutto said he felt that "sooner or later" Washington would "come to the correct position" on resuming arms deliveries. He declined to say whether he had received any indication when this might happen.

He did not directly relate to India his new call for arms, but, discussing U.S. policy in the Middle East, he said, "If Israel can jump it, surely India can jump it." Mr. Nixon promised Egypt nuclear power for peaceful purposes during his visit to the Middle East.

He said Pakistan needed to buy American arms because it was surrounded by nations that were arming themselves, including India, Afghanistan and Iran.

India, the Prime Minister said, recently began to move large numbers of troops to the areas of Kashmir it controls. He said

the movements did not indicate that there would be a military clash between India and Pakistan, but that New Delhi might be preparing to make a political move there.

Mr. Bhutto said he was aware that there was strong support for India among U.S. politicians, but added that "no president of the United States has to see election in India. India is in no position to quarrel with the United States."

He said that Pakistan sought weapons for a credible defense, a credible deterrent. The Soviet Union gives India \$2 to \$3 billion in arms. Pakistan is an ally of the United States. Why should India get upset?" If Pakistan receives arms from the United States?

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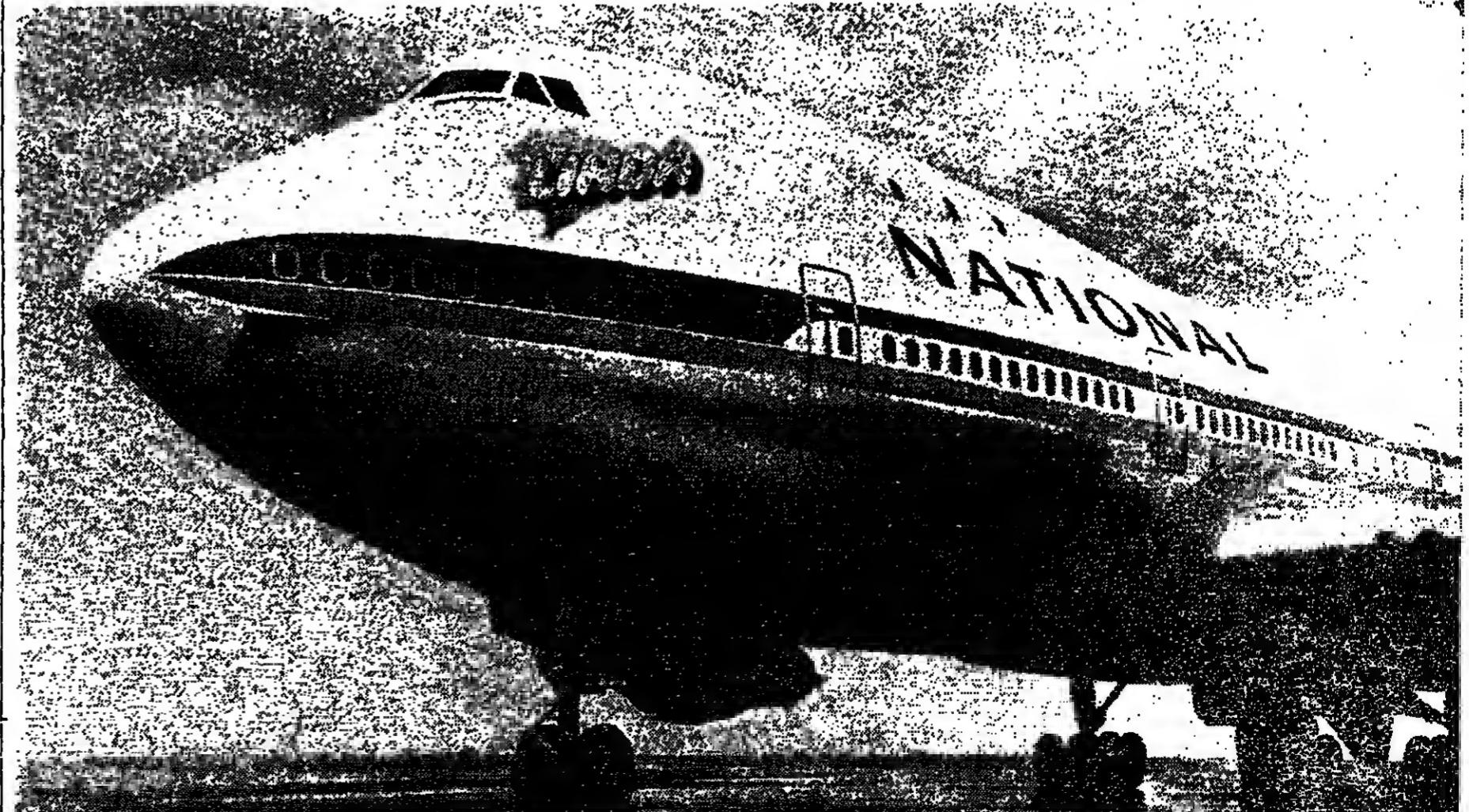
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Wednesday, July 10, 1974 \*

## Canada's 'Vital Process'

In a world where democratic governments have become increasingly paralyzed by a polarized electorate, there was more than national significance in Pierre Elliott Trudeau's thanks to the Canadian people for making the election "such a vital process for us." For Canada to have obtained, in this time of global uncertainty, when it has itself so many capacities for division, a government which can genuinely claim national leadership, is good for Canada and a model for other states.

To be sure, Mr. Trudeau has a very general mandate because he waged a very generalized campaign. Inflation was a great Canadian concern (as it is in all countries). Mr. Stanfield, the drily uninspiring Progressive Conservative leader, proposed a head-on attack upon inflation, with a freeze on incomes and prices, followed by controls. Mr. Lewis, the stormy head of the socialist New Democratic party, concentrated on prices, and the multi-national corporations. Mr. Trudeau denied that there was any easy answer to a global problem and asked for a vote of confidence in his party and himself. And he got it.

No one expected him to—at least on the scale of 16 seats more than the combined opposition and seven more than an absolute majority in Ottawa. And there will be much analysis of all the factors, economic, ethnic and in terms of personality, which brought the great surprise. But the fact remains

that Mr. Trudeau swept the most populous provinces of Canada—Quebec and Ontario; made gains in the Maritimes, and even recaptured some seats in the Far West. Conservative strength remains in the Prairie provinces; the strength of the N.D.P. has been almost halved (Mr. Lewis was defeated in his own constituency) and the populist Social Credit party is weakened in its present citadel, Quebec. Canada can be governed on a national scale.

It will not be easy. Canadian federalism is loose by modern standards; the provinces have more autonomy than U.S. states, and the subjects of division remain many and serious. Although muted during the campaign, the question of the "French fact"—especially as it relates to bilingualism—is far from resolved. And can Canada develop a national resources policy when the provinces assert so much authority over, say, oil from Alberta, or minerals, timber and water power in British Columbia? Then there are relations with the United States, about which there is a generally defensive acceptance of Canadian nationalism in Canada, but one which varies in intensity and specifics across the continent.

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The lavish financial support provided for Liberal-Democratic candidates more openly than ever before by Japan's big corporations. Concern about environmental problems, exacerbated by the country's rapid industrial development, and about the government's potential threat to freedom of press and assembly may also have contributed to Mr. Tanaka's losses.

The Liberal-Democrats retain a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives, where the real parliamentary power resides, but the results of Sunday's vote for the upper chamber will jeopardize Mr. Tanaka's plans to run next spring for a new three-year term as party president, and thus as prime minister. In any event, the Japanese have demonstrated the health of their 27-year-old democracy system with a voter turnout of 73 per cent, a record for Upper House elections.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rebuff for Mr. Tanaka

Japan's voters have administered an unexpectedly sharp setback to Prime Minister Tanaka and the Liberal-Democratic government in a record turnout for elections to the Upper House of the Diet. This is the major significance of the voting even if final returns give the ruling party, in office for the last quarter-century, a slim majority in the 232-seat House of Councilors.

Despite an inflation rate pushing 25 per cent annually, the highest in any industrial country, Mr. Tanaka had hoped to increase his party's nine-seat majority in the Upper House. His chances looked better after four opposition parties failed to agree on a common slate of candidates. As it turned out, each of the three biggest opposition groups—the Socialists and Communists on the left and the Buddhist Komeito—scored modest gains.

Voters evidently were provoked not only by Mr. Tanaka's failure to curb inflation but

by the lavish financial support provided for Liberal-Democratic candidates more openly than ever before by Japan's big corporations. Concern about environmental problems, exacerbated by the country's rapid industrial development, and about the government's potential threat to freedom of press and assembly may also have contributed to Mr. Tanaka's losses.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Science Gap

From the energy crisis to Soviet MIRV multiple warhead missiles, the United States today is confronted by a plethora of dangers that with foresight might well have been headed off. Failure to perceive the true dimensions of these threats and to act upon them in time reflects, in part, the absence of an effective system for funneling top-grade scientific advice directly and quickly to the White House.

The system of a Presidential Science Advisor with direct access to the Chief Executive—aided by an Office of Science and Technology and a broad-gauged advisory committee drawn from the nation's most eminent researchers and engineers—was initiated by President Eisenhower after the sputnik scare of 1957. It was expanded by President Kennedy, fell into disuse toward the end of the Johnson administration, and was eventually abolished by President Nixon.

Questions of armament and disarmament, which dominated the work of the President's science advisers in the Eisenhower administration, were turned back to the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency. Civilian science problems were relegated to the National Science Foundation, whose chief lacks direct access to the President.

Would the United States, given better scientific advice to Mr. Nixon, have rushed ahead with MIRV multiple warheads—which it invented and which now endanger the United States—deploying more than 5,000 before opening serious negotiations

with the Russians on MIRV limitations? Would not action have been undertaken years ago to deal with the energy, food and transportation shortages that have been long predicted and are now upon us? No one can be sure that the scientists would have been more far-seeing than other policymakers or that the President would have taken their advice, but the chances would certainly have been improved.

The need for an "early warning" system on science-related policies is one of the major arguments for revival of high-level science advisory machinery in Washington.

It is the view urged on the President by a blue-ribbon panel named by the National Academy of Sciences to study the problem.

The panel, headed by Dr. James Killian, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, proposes creation of a three-man council for science and technology with a policy role similar to that of the Council of Economic Advisers. Its chairman, with direct access to the President, would be a member of the Domestic Council, could attend meetings of the National Security Council, advise the secretary of state on foreign policy matters affected by scientific considerations, work closely with the Office of Management and Budget in setting priorities for the government's vast research expenditures and make an annual public report. This is one of the reforms of the Washington administration that is urgently needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Makarios and the Greeks

If Makarios gets rid of the Greek agents who prop up his Enosis enemies, that should give Turkish Cypriots more courage to negotiate for themselves, not jerk nervously every time Ankara pulls a string. In any case, the Greeks have played all manner

of dirty tricks and richly deserve their come-uppance. Cyprus, however, is always more complex than it looks: Witness Makarios's reluctance publicly to abandon the idea of union with Greece no matter how much he rails at the traitors and murderers of the present regime.

—From The Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 10, 1899

PARIS—According to the Figaro, Captain Dreyfus yesterday asked to have made the uniform of a captain of artillery, which he wishes to wear when he appears before the court-martial. The master tailor of the 7th Regiment of Artillery is going to make one for him. Captain Dreyfus was brought back to France, from the Ile du Diable, as his case is being re-examined.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1924

NEW YORK—Mr. John W. Davis, of West Virginia, former United States Ambassador to London, was nominated by the National Democratic Convention today as its candidate for President. The nomination came by acclamation on the 103rd ballot, after the bitterest fight and the most protracted struggle that has ever shaken the national convention of any party in America.



## 'Bein' a Wolf at the Door Isn't Easy These Days—Everybody Tries to Eat You'

that Mr. Trudeau swept the most populous provinces of Canada—Quebec and Ontario; made gains in the Maritimes, and even recaptured some seats in the Far West. Conservative strength remains in the Prairie provinces; the strength of the N.D.P. has been almost halved (Mr. Lewis was defeated in his own constituency) and the populist Social Credit party is weakened in its present citadel, Quebec. Canada can be governed on a national scale.

It will not be easy. Canadian federalism is loose by modern standards; the provinces have more autonomy than U.S. states, and the subjects of division remain many and serious. Although muted during the campaign, the question of the "French fact"—especially as it relates to bilingualism—is far from resolved. And can Canada develop a national resources policy when the provinces assert so much authority over, say, oil from Alberta, or minerals, timber and water power in British Columbia? Then there are relations with the United States, about which there is a generally defensive acceptance of Canadian nationalism in Canada, but one which varies in intensity and specifics across the continent.

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## The City of Watches

By Jeffrey Robinson

NEVA (IHT).—The Germans insist they invented them in. The Italian claim the Duke of Milan ordered one made some years before that. The French say they were producing them before the Italians. What's the case; the Swiss did not begin to inventing the in, they simply point out they have more than made or their late start about 1550. an has been marking time centuries. Astronomical clocks first used in China in 2000 Sundials showed up in in 600 B.C. Then came timeras, clepsydras (water tanks) and even time-telling oil as.

The mechanical clock made its appearance at the begin of the 14th century, according to Dante Gheberlin, the 84-year-old curator of this city's museum. Le Musée de l'Horloge. "It was a first in the hour glass. Instead of fluid pouring through an opening to note a time, tension, weight and gravity substituted. Nearly two centuries later, someone replaced weight with a spring and a watch."

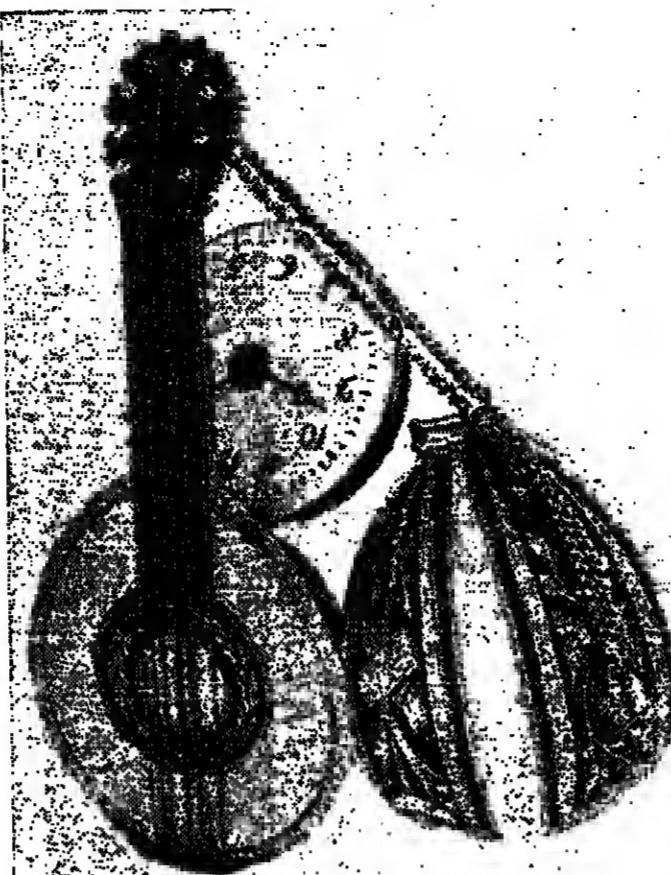
He says that, at first, watches were strictly a rich man's folly; they were too expensive for anyone, as each one had to be created to order. I have no idea whether people who bought watches in those days were truly interested in the time of or rather in owning a luxury piece of jewelry. I can only say the latter, because that's what watches were then, jewelry.

**Portraits of Buyers.** These jewelry pieces in the museum are extraordinary, with unpaired scenes and portraits that are most likely of the man buyer. Some have cases the shapes of animals, with birds inside that pop up in you open the watch. Some a gold inlaid along the edges I pearl circling the tops.

It took a while," Mr. Gheberlin said, "watches and clocks of this genre are almost never built any more. But that doesn't mean in Switzerland we're not maintaining our traditions. The process of seeking precision and accuracy has gone so far that we've replaced the spring with



Enamelled watch in the form of a mandolin — made in Geneva about 1850.



energized quartz, dividing seconds into 2,192 vibrations. The little old, gray-haired Swiss watchmaker has given way to a new breed of white lab-coated craftsmen. But just look around. These days it's a rare person who doesn't have a watch. We've come a long way since the days

when watches were strictly for decoration."

Yet, notes the man who has spent more than 65 years writing about and working with watches, "It's rather funny that the most significant thing to happen to watches had little if anything to do with them as watches. Mass

production wasn't as important a turning point as what happened in 1910. That's got to be one of the most important dates in watch history. Most people never even think of it, but that's the year someone first took his time piece out of his pocket and strapped it onto his wrist."

### PARIS FILMS

## 'Un Homme Qui Dort'—Arresting Experiment

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 9 (IHT).—"Un Homme Qui Dort" has been awarded the 1974 Jean Vigo prize, named for a pioneer in French experimental cinematography, who died 40 years ago. God knows whether Vigo would have agreed with the reviewers who have been so deeply impressed with this new film, directed by Georges Perec and Bernard Queysanne. As an experiment, it certainly qualifies.

"For obvious reasons," Mr. Gheberlin said, "watches and clocks of this genre are almost never built any more. But that doesn't mean in Switzerland we're not maintaining our traditions. The process of seeking precision and accuracy has gone so far that we've replaced the spring with

a symbol of a generation. His pictured bewilderment, only partially explained, bewilders the spectator.

Some will find the slowness of this film intolerable as others will admire its uncompromising severity. "Un Homme Qui Dort" is insistently of one piece, the photography of Paris is stark black-and-white reflecting the gloom that haunts the isolated "hero." As an experiment, it is arresting and it will be widely discussed. An English-speaking version — with Shirley Valentine — is recited in French by Ludmilla Mikac — has already been prepared. Thanks to the missing links, the film teases rather than satisfies, but it is one of the most striking of recent French films. It is being shown twice nightly at 8:15 and 10:15 at Le Seine-Cinéma.

While taking his last exam, a student begins to doubt the necessity of his plans and activities and goes into a sort of hibernation. He stops seeing friends and speaking to acquaintances or writing to anyone and limits his life to the essentials. He dresses, he eats, he drinks Nescafé, reads no books but only Le Monde, and goes on long, solitary walks — neutral actions devoid of meaning. The only thing that matters to him is his indifference and nonexistence. This he experiences by trudging the wide, empty streets of Paris at night, by boarding the Métro and buses at random and by frequenting cheap movie houses. He follows a perfectly balanced orbit between his garret and the city until he finds how limited this dreary, drastic program is neutral indifference awakening a nervous anxiety. At the end he realizes that one cannot live "out" of time and "out" of the world, and he undertakes the painful task of readjusting himself to the land of the living. No man is an island is the muted theme here.

It is a one-man show, with Jacques Spiesser, a sad-faced young actor, mutely gazing at the camera as he fidgets about his bleak quarters, is jostled in the Métro or pounds the pavements. The action is silent throughout, with the voice of a woman — conscience is feminine in French — commentating. She never stops talking, speaking to him, but failing to explain him fully to us. One concludes that he is a manic depressive. His withdrawal appears to stem from pathological languor rather than the desire for lonely philosophical contemplation. He would banish, it seems, all thoughts from his mind and operate only as a marionette automaton. Such a case is of clinical interest, but it scarcely constitutes a sympathetic protagonist and one wears of his dismal game.

### Distress Signal

The technique of voice-over narration is almost inevitably a distress signal, denoting that the director is hard put to dramatize his material. In this instance, however, despite its constant presence, the voice-over does not clarify the proceedings sufficiently. We learn that the central and only bit of information — that he has 20 teeth, but we are told nothing of his origins, his family, his past or the life from which he is so desperately trying to escape. Nor can he be construed as a representative of modern youth for he is too much the lone wolf, the defiant individualist, the sworn enemy of the herd, to be

Vincente Minnelli will be honored at the Avignon Festival which begins Sunday with a showing of all the films he has directed, 22 to date. The Hollywood director, a favorite in France, will attend the opening performance and has requested that the series start with his most cherished work, "The Band Wagon."

\*\*\*

The "Paris en Films" season will have its premiere in the Pavillon du Marsan of the Louvre on July 11 at 8:30. The initial program will be composed of Georges Melies's "Paris 1896"; the Kahn collection, "Paris 1928"; "La Libération de Paris" edited from German newsreels of the Nazi retreat from the capital; "Modern Style à Paris" by Georges Franju; and a formerly unseen film by the Lumière brothers. Jean Wiener will be at the piano to accompany the silent films.

\*\*\*

## NEWPORT IN NEW YORK

## Festival Ends on Profitable Note

By John S. Wilson

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—The longest, most successful (in financial terms) Newport Jazz Festival in the 21-year history of the series came to an end Monday with a free, midday concert at the Lincoln Center Fountain Plaza by Kid Thomas's Preservation Hall Jazz Band. The concert, originally intended to be part of the series of free afternoon concerts held last week at Fordham University, could not be scheduled at that time. It was presented Monday instead as what George Wein, producer of the festival, called "a thank-you concert" for those who attended the festival, which ended its regular programming Sunday night. The concert extended the festival from 10 days to 11, making it the longest since the series was started with a two-day affair in New York in 1954.

The traditional New Orleans Jazz of the Preservation Hall added a touch of balance to a festival which had given relatively little hearing to the older forms.

With Kid Thomas providing a crisp, biting lead on trumpet, Emmanuel Sayles giving the group a strong driving beat with his banjo and Charlie Hamilton stomping merrily every time he got a piano solo, the group ran a gamut from traditional blues and old pop tunes ("June Night") to such "modern" material as Glenn Miller's hit, "In the Mood," which they approached in a surprisingly slow and stately manner.

### Wiping Out Losses

This concert wound up a festival which, for the first time since it moved to New York in 1972, will show a substantial profit — between \$100,000 and \$150,000, according to Wein. This will all but wipe out the loss of more than \$150,000 incurred by the festival last year. In its first year in New York, 1972, it broke even.

Of the festival's 32 indoor events this year, 15 were com-

pletely sold out and another six were close to capacity. Eight concerts played to houses that were little more than half full and only three drew less than half a house. The boat rides with jazz bands on a Staten Island ferry, a perennial favorite, were extremely popular.

### The Sell-Outs

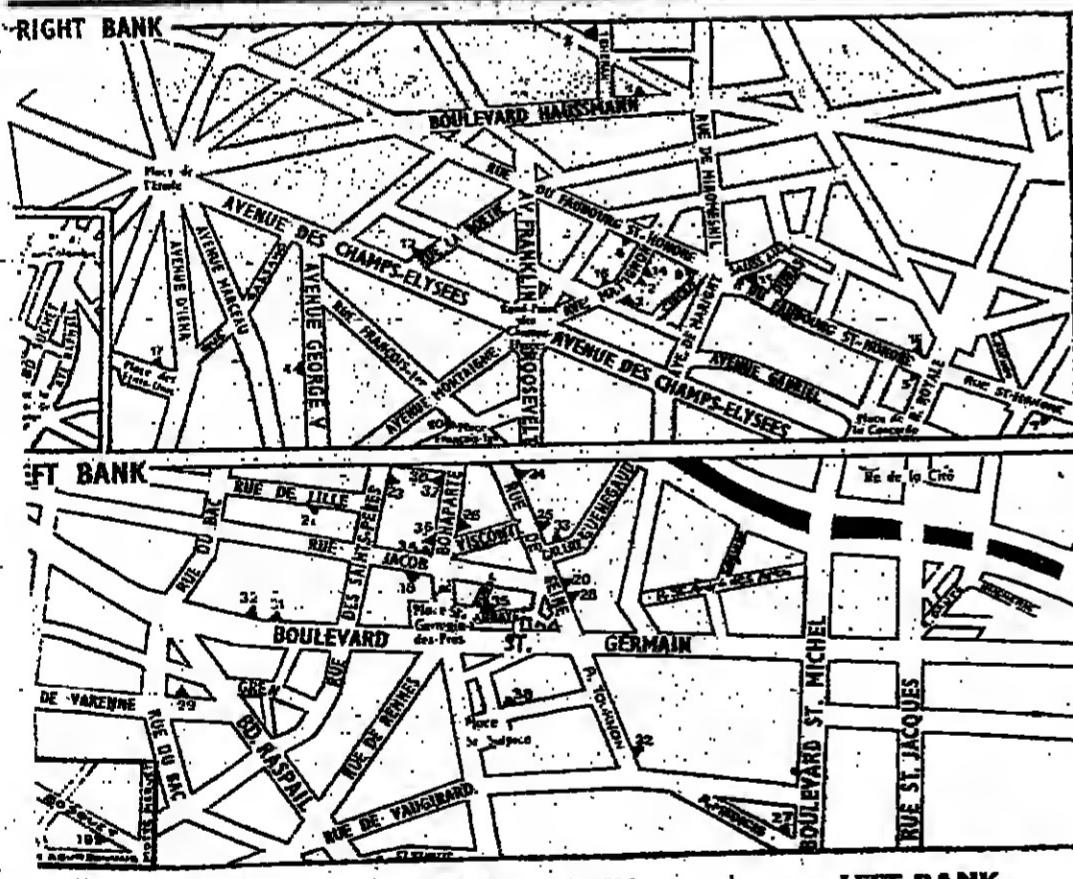
From the point of view of attendance, there were only two unqualified disasters at this year's festival — a program of contemporary and avant-garde jazz called "Music of the New Breed" and a concert of the music of two big bands of the past, McKinney's Cotton Pickers and Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. Each played in Carnegie Hall almost 90 percent empty. Despite the vast difference in the types of music involved in the two concerts, they had one thing in common — both were held on Saturday afternoons.

In view of the festival's losses last year, Wein's conservative approach to programming this year was understandable. But now that he has had his first big financial return with the festival, he is not inclined to fling caution to the winds.



## PARIS IN ALL ITS GLORY

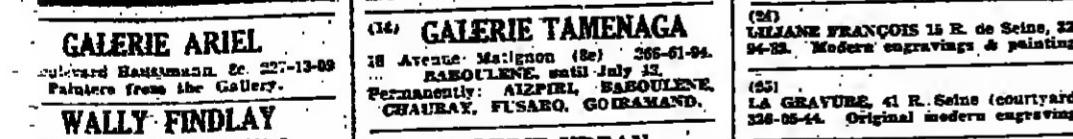
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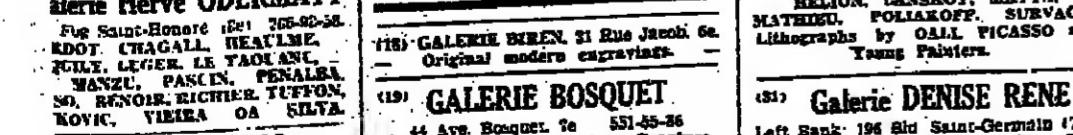
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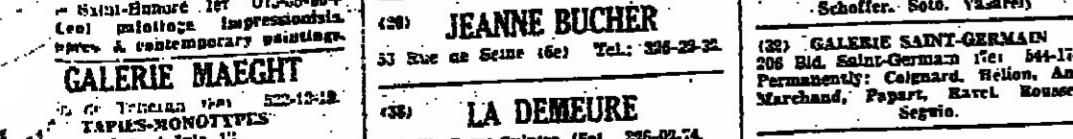
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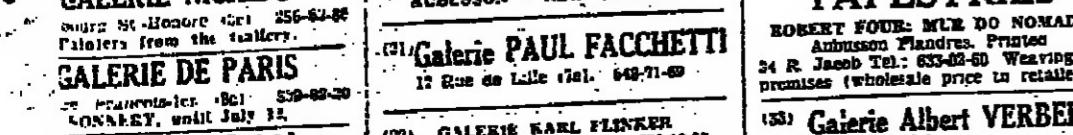
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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1974

Page 9

**on Seen  
urbing Bank  
peculation  
tion Is Expected  
ter Herstatt Failure.**

CNN, July 9 (AP-DJ).—It has nearly certain that West German authorities will limit foreign exchange speculation by informed sources said to.

Finance Minister Karl Otto Pöhl he Finance Ministry announced June 28 that the ministry would investigate whether dealers on the forward market ought to be restricted following the case of Bankhaus Herstatt.

Sources said Finance Ministry is currently considering taking banks forward "experto 20 to 20 per cent of their capital."

In senior foreign exchange, he said a limitation on operations of 30-30 per cent of available capital would not damage large banks but "might kill business of small banks."

He noted that a regulation of type would have limited Herstatt's open position to 15 million 20 million deutsche marks, a small amount.

Speculation is the amount of forward commitments to buy or sell that are not covered by equal opposite transactions. German banks' liable capital is the sum of their reserves and their paid-in stock.

Herstatt was ordered into liquidation June 26 after authorities discovered it had lost an estimated 420 million deutsche marks in calculation on the forward market.

The loss was more than twice the amount of Herstatt's D.M. capital of 77 million D.M.

The sources said that there appears to be no doubt forward exposure will be limited. The main question is what percentage of idle capital should be used as a limit.

More discussion among the ministry, the Bundesbank and the central banking supervisory body will be necessary before this action can be settled, the sources said.

The planned new regulation could be used in conjunction with recent Bundesbank directive requiring banks to furnish authorities with monthly reports on forward foreign exchange deals. First reports by banks under the directive will cover business in July.

## U.K. Banks to Be Penalized

DONDON, July 9 (AP-DJ).—15 banks are to be penalized because their interest-bearing assets have risen at a faster than the maximum considered appropriate by the Bank of England, the bank said today.

The bank said it is provisional.

It is estimated that the banks involved will be required to lodge £10 of about \$2 million for one month with the Bank of England July 16.

The 15 banks involved understood to be mainly small institutions.

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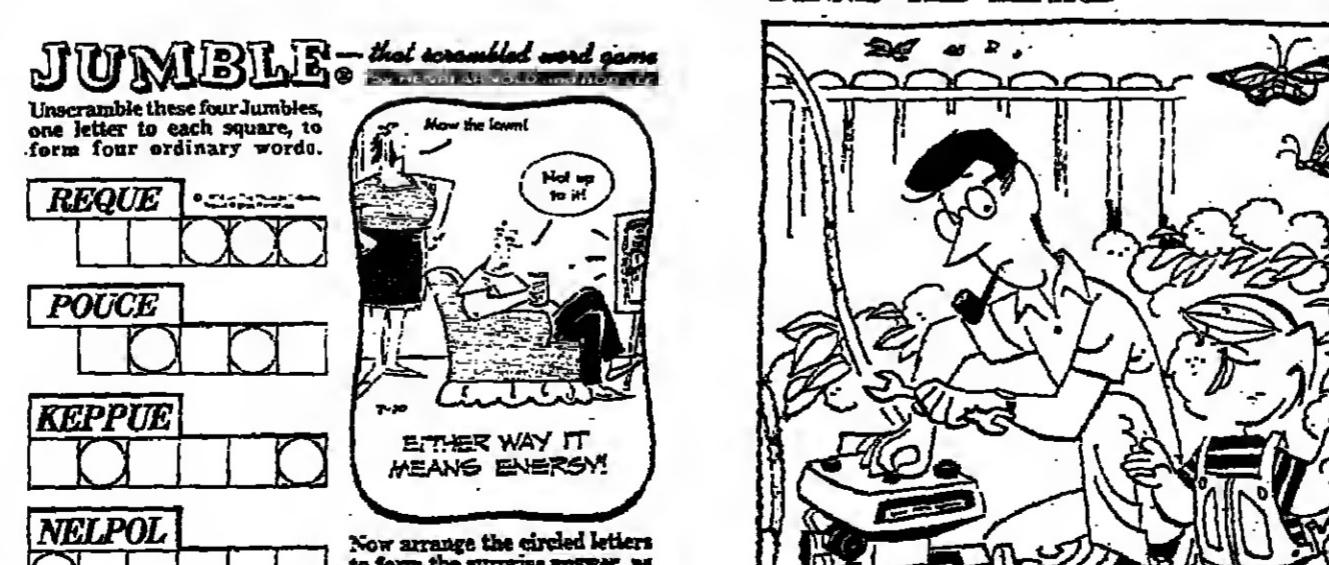
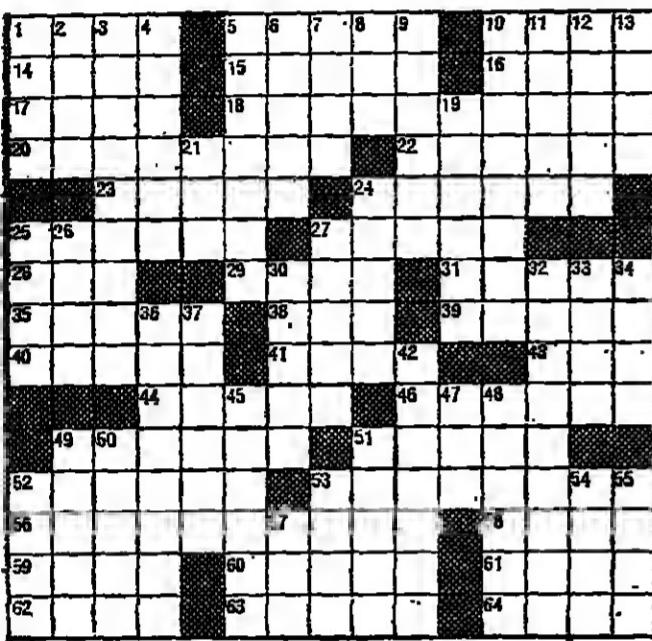
## CROSSWORD — By Will Wenz

**ACROSS**

- P.T.A. people
- Ford
- Kenoel sound
- Straw in the wind
- As if
- Enormous
- Spanish weight
- Like some love
- Torrid
- Loosens
- Fresh air
- Retail units
- Make a fresh copy
- Hindu cover-ups
- News-wire service
- Recipe word
- Marinique landmark
- arms
- Hewer
- Saint
- Italian numeral
- Acapulco money
- Plane-crew members: Abbr.
- Noxious weeds
- Like Youmans's tea
- Pancakes

**DOWN**

- Quantity of wheat
- Give — to (approve)
- Certain equations
- Unwise path
- off, in golf
- Earth, in Bonn
- In — (in trouble)
- Nazinova
- Do a farm chore
- O.T. book
- Neighbor of Minn.
- Lea sounds
- All: Prefix
- Engraving
- Smart, as a new sports car
- Horses and ponies
- Irene of films
- Famed puppeteer
- Vane direction
- Brandy, for one
- Archangel's waterfront
- the cold (stranded)
- 51 Curved moldings
- T-men and G-men
- Opens a slide fastener
- Cut off
- Confronts boldly
- Certain drinks
- Fencing pieces
- Rangers and Bruins
- Recordings
- Symbol of remoteness
- Sufficient, to poets
- Italian pronoun
- Joined the audience
- Kitchen utensil
- Show — (vote)
- Lumber tree
- Poetic word
- Cane
- Bit of work
- English novelist
- Taking to court
- Very, in Paris
- Dionna daughter
- That Fr.
- Neighbor of Mont.
- Boxscore entry



## WEATHER

C	F	Avg	Aug	Sept
ALGARVE... 25	77	Mur	MADRID... 23	51 Fair
AMSTERDAM... 18	64	Cloudy	MILAN... 22	Cloudy
ANKARA... 26	78	Cloudy	MONTREAL... 28	Sunny
ATHENS... 25	75	Sunny	MOSCOW... 29	Cloudy
BELGRADE... 24	51	Cloudy	NEW YORK... 25	Sunny
BERLIN... 26	64	Rain	NICE... 17	Fair
BERNE... 26	64	Cloudy	OSLO... 23	Cloudy
BOLOGNA... 25	64	Cloudy	PARIS... 21	Variable
CABO... 22	36	Fair	ROME... 26	Variable
CASABLANCA... 24	51	Cloudy	SOFIA... 17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN... 25	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM... 15	Rainy
COU DE SOL... 24	51	Cloudy	TEL AVIV... 20	Rain
DUBLIN... 24	64	Cloudy	TUNIS... 21	Fair
EDINBURGH... 18	51	Showers	VENICE... 20	Cloudy
FLORENCE... 22	64	Showers	VIENNA... 15	Fair
FRANKFURT... 22	64	Showers	WASHINGTON... 24	Sunny
GENEVA... 22	64	Showers	ZURICH... 23	Cloudy
MESINKA... 20	64	Cloudy		
ISTANBUL... 22	51	Cloudy		
LAS PALMAS... 24	75	Cloudy		
LIMA... 21	51	Sunny		
LONDON... 21	51	Variable		
LOS ANGELES... 10	68	Sunny		

Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

July 9, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the I.S.T.: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) — irregularly.

(1) Alexander Fund... \$6.56  
(1) Am. Express Inv'd Fund... \$6.47  
(1) B. & H. Fund... \$12.61

AMERICAN BARINGS S.A.:  
(1) Globular... SF 31.00

(1) Apollo (Tempus) Inv'd. pr... SF 18.58  
(1) Amer. Inv'l Fund... SF 17.78  
(1) Austral. Trust S.A... SF 4.40

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:  
(1) Fund of Australia... AU\$32.82  
(1) Prop. Bonds Ausl... AU\$51.37  
(1) — Inv'l Fund... AU\$38.35

BAKER, Johnson & Co.:  
(1) Inv'l Fund... SF 26.30  
(1) Cobalt... SF 17.90  
(1) Grok... SF 48.00  
(1) Sigma... SF 24.50

BRITISH & W. IND. FUND... SF 11.51

Brown & vest... SF 13.58

Can. Gas & Energy Fd... SF 12.50

Can. Gas & Power Fd... SF 14.75

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:  
(1) Capri Ind'l... SF 10.06  
(1) Capital Italia S.A... SF 0.05

Capital Retirement... SF 92.50

Caribico N.Y. "C" S... SF 10.50

Central Fund... SF 10.12

Convert. Fd. Int'l. Crt... SF 6.60

Convertible Inv'l Fd... SF 6.50

Conv'l Inv'l Fund... SF 10.50

Conv'l Sec. N.Y... SF 12.54

CREDIT SUISSE:  
(1) Canarie... SF 640.00  
(1) G.F. Food... SF 22.50  
(1) G. Inv'l Fund... SF 10.00  
(1) Energetvalor... SF 10.50  
(1) Europe Value... SF 11.50  
(1) Crosby Fund S.A... SF 4.43

INT'L MANAGEMENT:  
(1) Capital Int'l Fund... \$10.06

(1) B.U.G. Growth Fund... SF 10.00

(1) S.F. Japan Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Sec. Capital Int'l... SF 10.00

(1) S.C. Income Fd... SF 7.50

(1) D.G.C... SF 13.50

(1) Inv'l Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Delta Mutualfund... Yes 24.00

(1) Dollar Fund... SF 10.50

DREYFUS GROUP:  
(1) Dreyfus Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Dreyfus Fund Int'l... SF 10.00

(1) Dreyfus Fund Com. Sh... SF 10.00

(1) Or. Ch. Dredge Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Inv'l Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Executive Fd of Canada... SF 8.51

FIDELITY:  
(1) Fidelity Equit... SF 1.93

(1) Fidelity Int'l Fund... SF 1.93

(1) Fidelity World Fd... SF 1.72

(1) Fiduci... SF 6.24

(1) First Fund... SF 1.51

(1) First Fund... SF 33.00

(1) Fiduciary Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Foncier France Fd... SF 1.00

(1) Formula Selection Fd... SF 10.00

(1) Fund of Nations... SF 10.00

(1) Fund of N.Y. (ex-distr)... SF 10.00

(1) Fudic Fund... SF 10.00

(1) Fund of N.Y. (ex-distr)... SF 10.00

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## Indians Lose in 10th

## Gaylord Perry's Streak Stopped at 15 by A's

**ISLAND**, Calif., July 9.—Rookie Claudell Washington singled home pinch-runner Odion with two out in 10th inning last night to end Gaylord Perry's winning streak at 15 and give the Oakland A's a 4-3 triumph over the land Indians.

They, who needed one more win for a share of the American League's one-season record consecutive victories, issued second word of the game to older Pat Bourque leading the 10th and Odion went in.

Mike Tim Roush sacrificed to second and after Bert Cameris grounded out, Odion to third, Washington saw first major league hit been an eighth-inning—grounded a single to left field that gave Vida Blue ninth victory in 17 decisions. 35, lost for the first time opening day.

He gave up only four hits two of them came in the fifth when the Indians scored runs on Dave Duncan's 12th er for a 3-2 lead.

The bottom of the ninth, over Joe Hude lined a triple one out and Gene Teitel followed with a sacrifice fly score pinch-runner Geneington with the tying run. Now, 15-1, struck out 12, tied two and gave up six hits was warned three times by e-umpire Nick Brummel in first three tunings for putting too much dust on the ball a resin bag.

**Rangers 5**

Arlington, Texas, a three-double by Chris Chambliss, two-run homer by Bobby Lee and four doubles by ex-major Jim Mason highlighted a

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
10	10	.500	0
Reds .....	44	37	53%
Twins .....	44	38	53%
Ind .....	44	38	53%
Royals .....	41	40	51%
White Sox .....	41	41	50%
Yankees .....	39	43	47%
Western Division			
Cardinals .....	47	37	56%
Reds Cali .....	42	38	51%
Royals .....	42	38	51%
Twins .....	40	41	51%
White Sox .....	37	47	46%
Rockies .....	37	47	46%
Monday's Games			
Rangers at Boston, 5			
Marlins at Chicago, 5			
Indians at Detroit, 2			
New York at Texas, 2			
Galaxy at California, 4			
Cards at Cincinnati, 4			
Tuesday's Games			
Reds at Boston, 5			
Marlins at Milwaukee, 5			
Indians at Montreal, 5			
New York at Kansas City, 5			
Galaxy at Oakland, 5			

Jack Nicklaus practices his putting on the high grass on the greens of Royal Lytham and St. Anne's course.

## Rough Time Awaits British Open Golfers

LYTHAM ST. ANNES, England, July 9 (AP).—The wind whips from the Irish Sea at the golf course here, filling the air with a pungent salt spray. It blows and blows.

One moment, the sun shines over the site of this year's British Open, which begins tomorrow. It is hot and still. The next moment, without notice, the clouds move in. They are capricious bone-chilling.

The fairways are narrow and bumpy. The ball hits one of the small hillocks, and who can tell which way it will bounce.

Dandelions grow ankle-high. The bunkers, originally constructed against the elements, are myriad and mired.

Such are the hidden perils on this British course.

"It's two different games," said Hale Irwin, the U.S. Open champion, "American golf and British golf—they're not related."

In the United States, we play courses that are immaculately manicured. We almost always have a visible target. When we hit a ball we have a pretty fair idea of where it is going and what it will do when it gets there.

Not here. The course is largely in its primitive state. The targets are hidden. With all those mounds on the fairways, you can hit a perfect shot and not know how the ball will bounce. And there are always the elements—you play the wind and the rain, as well as the course."

Irwin is one of 156 who tee off tomorrow in the 103rd British Open over the aged Royal Lytham and St. Anne's course, built in 1886.

The dunes course which Irwin, Jack Nicklaus, Gary Player, Lee Trevino and Tom Weiskopf tackle this week will be little different from that on which Bob Jones won the first of his three opens in 1926.

The royal links here stretch along the sea in a genteel neighborhood of Lytham St. Anne's, a rather posh suburb of brash and boozing Blackpool, the working man's holiday paradise of northern England.

It's a city of a half-million residents; it tempts with one million visitors during the summer—wary workers and their families from the mill towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Royal Lytham and St. Anne's provide more than 100 traps. You can find twice as many along Blackpool's promenade.

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## The Young American Who Is Known as Sikander Khan

By Parke Fulham

**PARIS:** July 9 (IHT).—Two July's ago, three young men stumbled into a remote village locked in the rugged northwest highlands of the Hindu Kush. Exhausted and ill at the end of a 400-mile trek by horse and foot through the wild Afghan mountains they hoped to cross a final rocky range, descend onto the plains and return to Kabul with a report on a devastating famine that had emptied villages and caused thousands of deaths in the forgotten hills.

Dressed as they were in turbans, robes and cartridge belts, speaking fluent Dari (Afghan Persian), they could be—and usually were—mistaken for his tribesmen themselves. For two months, they had traveled through a region barred to foreigners, little known in the nation's capital and barely thought of farther away. Only one of the trio, however, was Afghan: Nazar I-Gol, a young Kabul medical student. The other two were Westerners: Lloyd Baron, a Canadian economist, and Mike Barry, 25, a Princeton graduate in 1970 and student of Middle Eastern anthropology.

Let Barry (Afghan name: Sikander Khan) take up the story: "We talked with the village elders; none seemed much interested in helping us. Except one, a short, outspoken man referred to by the others. He told us we'd never make it over the pass. Bandits. Then he offered to take us on to the next village. After a day's hike, we reached it, on the last stage picking our way down a track hacked out of the rock centuries ago. The village itself was built along a gorge so narrow that it was called Kuchay-Lalayab ('The Street'). The villagers were strangely cooperative. Then, we found out why: Our guide was the local bandit chief."

"He offered to take us over the pass, for a pice. We accepted, willingly. We all carried pistols but weren't that confident in them. We left at sunset, picking our way through the darkness up through gullies we thought would never end, nervous about our guide and worried whether we'd last. And then, just before dawn, we heard what we'd worried about all night: the soft noises of men approaching. Our friendly bandit screamed a few phrases; the noises died away. We asked him what he'd shouted. 'I told them not to worry,' he said, 'we're bandits too.'

The wilderness, the poverty, the beauty, the corruption: all make up the Afghanistan that has fascinated Barry since, at the age of 14, he picked up a photo book of the country in his parents' Paris flat. A year later, he was in Kabul, staying with an Afghan prince and his French wife, friends of friends back home in Paris. "I spent the summer in Kabul," Barry says, "wandering around the bazaars, picking up some Persian, meeting people from every social class." He was back the next three summers, returned again in 1969 and spent all of 1971 and 1972 in the country.

His first trip to the north-west in native costume was in 1966; in 1971, he became the first Westerner to trace the Jawad River to its sources in the rugged Hindu Kush. During most of those years, he was working at Princeton for a BA in Middle Eastern studies, then at Cambridge University for a post-graduate diploma in the same area of study. He is now studying for a PhD at McGill University's Institute for Islamic Studies.

The 1971-72 stay in Afghanistan, eventful as it was, ended in something of a disaster. "In November," Barry says, "the government told my visa was not being renewed. They made it very clear that because of my reporting on the famine, I was no longer welcome."

A prolonged drought had sent grain prices soaring, and well-intentioned efforts by the United States to help proved all but useless. Relief shipments of wheat, intended for



Lloyd Baron, Mike Barry and Nazar I-Gol in Afghanistan.

hungry peasants, instead were locked into storehouses by local landlords and sold, grudgingly, at five times the fixed price to the few who could afford it. Back in Kabul, few knew how serious the problem actually was. Fewer cared. Barry's report, distributed by the U.S. Aid mission, cracked the facade of ignorance. A detailed, 60-page social and economic analysis of an area Barry had visited off and on for over eight years, the report became the basis for his just-published book ("Afghanistan," Editions du Seuil, Paris, 1974, \$30 francs). Price des Voyages.

"The book," says Barry, "is a light—and I hope appealing—introduction to the country. It tries to convey not only a sense of Afghanistan's still very real feudal structure but a feel for the tradition and history of Islam and Central Asia, as well as the problems caused by efforts to introduce modern science and technology. The most important insight it offers, I think, is that of the all-pervasive importance of water to Afghan society. Landlords really are landlords: They rent access to their watercourses and control the flow of water, down to hours and minutes. The key man is the Mirab—

literally, the "Emir of the Water"—he's the foreman who controls the sluice gates. A peasant who can't pay is simply shut off, and his crop dies. There is an alternative: Lalmi, or dry-land farming. A peasant without the money to rent time on a watercourse simply stews his seed on the desert—which is technically free land—after the winter snows melt and the sand is soggy. If enough rain materializes during the spring, he can glean enough wheat to live on. If the rains fail, as they did in 1971-72, famine is almost automatic."

Since Barry's unofficial ex-pulsion in late 1972, the government of the king Mohammad Zahir Shah, has been overthrown. Barry feels he's free to return, but expects no real change in the life of the mountain people, or, indeed, in the problems that face Afghanistan. "Afghanistan is a bankrupt state," he says. "There's no real way for it to flourish; there's no possibility, for instance, of collecting taxes from the peasants. They haven't anything to pay. Foreign aid is simply a subsidy, nothing more. Until the power of the landlords is broken, the poverty and the hunger will endure. Centuries ago, Afghans lived off trade—Herat was an im-

portant stopover on Marco Polo's Silk Route—and by plundering India's rajas. But once Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to the Orient, the Silk Route came unraveled. And plundering the rajas no longer is acceptable."

Berry's next book will have nothing at all to do with the Near East. "It'll be called 'Baroque Tales,'" he says, "and it will be about 17th-century colonial America—Brazil and Canada included. I'm fascinated by the period." That book, however, is three years off; there is after all, the question of the McGill doctorate.

But 20 years from now, he has no thought of being a teacher. "I want to write, not to teach," he says, a not improbable statement for the son of two journalists. What else? "I want to learn more languages, draw this sketches adorn the book just published, ride horseback and travel. If it doesn't sound too cocky, I'd like to become sort of a Renaissance man."

Next stop along that path is Cairo. "I'll spend a month there, polishing up my conversational Arabic." And this fall, back to Montreal and McGill. And after that? "Well," he says, "I studied Chinese for a year at Princeton..."

Amelia Whittle of Leyland, England, who will inherit \$486,000 from her late employer if she shuns men and makeup for five years, says she is having no trouble meeting the conditions of the will. Now, she said, "It hasn't made any difference to my way of life."

Wiley T. Buchanan Jr., former chief of protocol in the Eisenhower administration, has confirmed that he had been approached by "White House aides" to become ambassador to Britain.

David Johnson, 28, was working on scaffolding eight stories above a street in Chicago Monday when he heard a loud snap and saw his partner fall to his death. He managed to grab a hanging cable and found himself on top of an air-conditioner projecting from an eighth-floor window. His wife was finishing the breakfast dishes when she heard a window shatter. "I saw a man standing on the window unit outside breaking the window," she said. "I was petrified." She ran for the elevator operator and told him a man was trying to get into her apartment. Finally help for Johnson came and he slipped through the window, unharmed except for a cut on his finger. "That's it for me," he said. "I'll never go up again. I've got to find a new trade. It's hard to explain how terrified I was."

Entertainer Danny Kaye has received the highest honor the International Association of Lions Club can give—an humanitarian award. He was honored during the Lions' convention in San Francisco for his "concern for the welfare of children" and his work with UNICEF.



David Johnson

## PEOPLE: Dale Carnegie and the Klan

Dimmie (sic) Johnson, elected a grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan at 18, says he owes it all to a Dale Carnegie course. Johnson, a machinist from Houston, said that the course had "really helped me in the Klan work. I've shown a great improvement." He was elected grand dragon of the Texas Fiery Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at a meeting Sunday in Dallas. In a phone interview with Paul Reeser of the Associated Press, Johnson defended his membership, saying, "Because I'm a white racist and I believe in the separation of the races... I believe the Klan is the best way of achieving that goal." He added that he plans to run for political office someday, "probably as a state legislator. I don't know if the Klan will help or not."

Mrs. Harry S Truman and baseball star Stan Musial have agreed to serve as honorary chairmen of the re-election campaign of Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo. In her statement, Mrs. Truman said, "I have always been impressed by Tom Eagleton's efforts to stay close to the people of Missouri." This is said to be the first time that the former President's widow has made a political endorsement. Nominated for vice-president on the McGovern slate in 1972, Eagleton was forced to withdraw from the race after it had been revealed that he had undergone psychiatric treatment. He is expected to win the Democratic nomination and to face a former Republican congressman, Thomas Curtis, in November.

The Duke of Wellington, whose ancestor helped win the battle of Waterloo, announced Tuesday that he has joined the flock of British aristocrats who invite the public into their homes—for a price. He said he reached the decision because he felt that the public should be able to see what the nation gave the first duke.

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Actor Burt Reynolds has filed a \$3-million damage suit in New York over the use of a made photo of him on the cover of a movie magazine. He said he had

said later, "My whole life flashed before me. It was very clear. I could remember when I was a kid. But it happened so fast that I can't remember much of it now."

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